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Age. For 1 year. For 7 years. For Life.
20 \$0.81 \$1.12 \$1.77
25 1.00 1.36 2.13
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60 3.75 4.50 6.00
65 4.50 5.25 7.00
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sure \$100, to be paid to his heirs or whomsoever he may
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for seven years, the Company would pay \$100 should he die
in 7 years; or for \$1.77 annually during life, they would
pay the \$100 whenever he dies.—And in the same propor-
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justice or corporate bodies. They are authorized to be-
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transact under wills.
Any sum of money may be received in trust and upon
interest, and the interest and deposit money to be dis-
posed of in conformity with the direction of the owner.
3. KNOWLEDGE.—A person who desires to be
provided a capital for his son or ward when he shall arrive
at the age of 25, or a marriage portion for a daughter, can
effect the object with the Company.
4. ANNUITIES.—Will be granted or purchased, and
they may be immediate, or to commence after a stated pe-
riod, or after the decease of another person.
Further particulars respecting Life Insurance, Trusts,
&c. may be had at the
B. W. RICHARDS, President.
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NEW BOOKS.—The Cabinet Minister, a novel, by
Mrs. Gore, author of 'Mothers and Daughters' is this
day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.
Or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly
Circulating Library.
Also, Bakewell's Geology, a new and enlarged edition,
published by Professor Sedgwick.
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Paine's Rights of Man, translated from the French, 1 vol.
octavo.
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The Complete Works of Ben Jonson, edited by Barry
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And many other new English works, of which the list
will be continued.
NEW SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.—Just received by F.
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Complete Manual, or original and second-hand, with
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Watson's Treatise on Railroads, London, edition of 1839.
Johanning's Practical of Isometrical Perspective.
Col. Pashy's Practical Geometry, adapted for the stu-
dent in Engineering.
Gordon on Locomotion. Bruff's Treatise on En-
gineering, field work.
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ap 20
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Midshipman Easy, Facha of Many Tales, and others,
complete for 25 cents each, together with many other of
the best works of Literature and Fiction, for sale at the
same low average of price as the above, at the cheap
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F. TAYLOR, ap 17
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calculations showing the quantity of paper required for a
given number of Sheets, and the number of standard Lines
of typesetting therein, carried out to an extent that
will enable the largest job. Also, an extensive table
of Work, showing the quantity of paper required for a
given number of Books, Bills, Labels, Duplicates of Book
work, &c. mar 20
HORACE VERNON; Or, Fashionsable Life.—A new
novel just published, and this day received, for sale
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fect form. For sale by
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SCHOOL AND JUVENILE BOOKS, for sale at F.
TAYLOR'S, at the very lowest prices. mar 23

VOL. III.—NO. 10. WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839. WHOLE NO. 263.
A BERCROMBIE ON THE CHRISTIAN CHAR-
ACTER, and the Cultivation and Discipline of the
Mind. Just received for sale by
F. TAYLOR.
Also, just received, The Merry Tales of "The Three
Wise Men of Gotham," by Mr. Paulding, author of the
Dutchman's Fireside, Westward Ho, &c. mar 16
LADY BULWER'S NEW NOVEL, and Bulwer's
new Drama of Richelieu, will be received this morn-
ing, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among
the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.
MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.—Just re-
ceived, direct from London, and this day received for
sale by F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington, the
following new works on Naval and Military Science,
most of which contain many engravings:
Naval Routine, by Lieut. Fordyce, Royal Navy, 1 vol.
Military Surveying, Reconnaissance, &c., by Major
Johnson, Royal Staff Corps.
Modern Fortification, by Lieut. Col. Humphrey, Royal
Artillery, 1 vol.
Wellington's Despatches, 12 vols.
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Glascock's Naval Officer's Manual, 2 vol.
Engineer's Pocket Book, for 1839.
Transactions of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 2 vols.
quarto.
Lieut. Col. Hawker on Fire Arms.
The King's Regulations and Orders for the Army.
The Manufacture and Proof of Gun Powder, by John
Bradford, Commissary of Ordnance.
Griffith, Captain Royal Navy, on Steamships.
Tredgold on the Steam Engine and Steam Navigation,
3 vols. quarto.
Capt. Sir John Ross on Steam Navigation, as con-
nected with Naval War, 1 vol. quarto.
Belcher on Marine Surveying; Robson's Marine Sur-
veying; Mackenzie's Marine Surveying; and the
British Nautical Almanac for 1842; 1843 shortly expected.
Griffith's Engineering Field Work.
Col. Pashy, Royal Engineer, on Geometry and Plan
Drawing, being the first volume of a course of Military
instruction.
Last Edition of Clark's Naval Tactics; Sir Howard
Douglas on Naval Geometry; Sir Howard Douglas on
Military Bridges, &c. &c.
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well as most of the known valuable standard works on
Geography, Mineralogy, Engineering, Architecture, &c.,
both English and American; all at the lowest prices.
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London and Paris. mar 25
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of Money and Banks investigated. By Geo. Tucker.
Is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.
Also, on hand, The Laws of Wages, Profits and rents,
investigated. By Geo. Tucker. mar 15
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handsomely bound in full cloth, price for the set, \$4.50.
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List to be continued june 1.
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Also, on hand, Black, Blue, and Green, Fancy
Colored Writing Sand; Lace edged Note Paper; Eng-
lish Letter and Note Paper of Superior quality, at un-
der the price of 10 cents per sheet. Also, a new and
complete set of every article of Stationery, selected
in every instance of the best quality that money can buy,
and for sale as low as the same materials, having regard to
the quality, can be found in the United States.
DEERBROOK, a novel, by Harriet Martineau, in 2
vols. Schoolcraft's Algonquin Researches—Indian Tales and Le-
gends, in 2 vols. are just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.
Also, on hand, among the subscribers to the Waverly
Circulating Library, immediately East of Gadsby's
Hotel, mar 29
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tional supply this day received, by F. TAYLOR.
Also, of Dr. Channing on War.
Lutwyche's History of the U. S.
And of Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, mar 29
LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, MINING, &c., by
Professor Leonard, of Heidelberg, Germany, edited
by Professor F. Hall.
The first number of this work is this day received for
sale by F. TAYLOR, at 100 pages and 13 engrav-
ings, price 37 cents. No. 2 will be published in June.
Also, just received: Boase's Primary Geology; Burr's
Practical Geology; Leithart on Mineral Veins; Lyell's
Principles of Geology, 3 vols.; Maudslayi's Wonders of
Geology; New Edition of Bakewell's Geology, enlarged
and improved, by Professor Sedgwick, together with most
of the known valuable standard works on the same sub-
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volume, with 12 leather bound maps, 1 edition, price
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Bradford's New Comprehensive Atlas, large quarto,
containing, in addition to the maps, a large quantity of
interesting information, Geographical, Statistical, Historical,
and Commercial, well bound. Price \$6.50—published in
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tion. Price for the set \$8.50—published at one dollar
per volume.
* * * List to be continued. ap 27
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MERCIAL DICTIONARY, with additions, by
Professor Vethake, author of Vethake's Political Econ-
omy.—The first number of this valuable work will be ready
for distribution in a few days—in the meantime a speci-
men copy will be sent to the subscribers. F. TAYLOR,
where subscriptions can be received. The work is in-
stant in a shape convenient for transportation through the
mail to any part of the United States, and will be forward-
ed, strongly enveloped, upon application to the adver-
tiser. ap 27
THE LAW REPORTER, published every month for
three dollars per annum. Subscriptions received by
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"The object of this work is to afford a medium of com-
munication for such legal matters of fact, as may be use-
ful to interesting to gentlemen of the Bar, and to give
the profession immediately, accurate and condensed re-
ports of the most important cases decided by the Superior
Courts of Civil and criminal jurisdiction, together with
such parts of practice and judicial interpretation as may
be worthy of citation." * * * F. T. also receives subscriptions for the Law Li-
brary, and the Jurist, and receives immediately all new
Law Books that are published, for sale (together with
good and complete editions of the standard Law Books)
at the lowest Philadelphia prices. mar 13
THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND, by Miss Stodkey.
Jack Adams, the Mutineer, by Capt. Kemble.
Bubbles of Canada, by Sam Slick, are this day published
and for sale by F. TAYLOR.
And for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly
Circulating Library immediately East of Gadsby's
Hotel. Also, Number Ten of Nicholas Nickleby. mar 13
FISKE'S MANUAL OF CLASSICAL LITERA-
TURE, cheap; translated by Professor Fiske from
the edition of Eichenburg; 1 large volume octavo, second
edition, full bound; price \$2.75. A few copies only for
sale at that price. F. TAYLOR. feb 14
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Comprising the most remarkable curiosities of nature
and art. By the Rev. E. C. Clarke, a new edition, edited
and revised, in one octavo volume of 624 pages,
full bound handsomely, and containing 85 illustrative en-
gravings. Just received for sale by
F. TAYLOR. june 12
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1 vol. of 287 pages, full bound with portrait; price
\$2.50. Received and for sale by
F. TAYLOR. feb 23
SELF-TAUGHT STENOGRAPHER.—The Art of
Short-hand Writing, by E. B. Bigelow, Stenographer,
1 small volume, filled with engravings, price 25 cents, is
just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. feb 23
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ciples of Painting, in one octavo volume. London.
The Literary Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 2 vols.
London, with portrait, memoir, &c.
Caldwell's Essays on the History of Painting, 1 volume,
London.
Faint's Studies of the human figure; Cooper's Draw-
ing Book of Animals; Oxford Drawing Book; Sowth's
Isometrical Drawing; Brown's Principles of Perspective
by F. TAYLOR.
Also, Thos. Practical Perspective; Poole's Graph-
ics; Davies Shades and Shadows; and a various collec-
tion of valuable books connected with the same subject.
jan 31

CAUTION!!!
WE are called on to caution the public, the Druggists
in particular, against purchasing from any traveller,
under whatever pretences they may be offered, any of
DR. EVANS'S INVALUABLE MEDICINES,
as their unprecedented success in the cure of Consump-
tion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costive-
ness, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in
the Head, Breast, and Sides, and in all cases of weak-
ness, and all diseases originating in the Stomach,
Heart, Lungs, Liver, and their associate organs, &c. has
caused a reckless impostor, who it is ascertained, has
been travelling through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia,
&c. to counterfeit and vend a deleterious imitation of
EVANS'S CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS,
and another impostor has introduced into Pennsylvania,
&c. a spurious article, purporting to be Evans's
Syrup, for children when cutting teeth—both of
which are deleterious counterfeits. Therefore, in order
to protect the public against the impositions of such im-
postors, and to secure them the benefit which his Genuine
Medicines never fail in bestowing, he has caused the
label of Evans's Camomile &c. Pills, "to be entered as
a condition of act of Congress."
A notice of which entry is printed on the labels on
every bottle of the Genuine Pills, and he has caused the
name of Dr. J. L. Paris to be stricken out of the label on
his celebrated Scurvy Syrup, for children when cutting
teeth, so that the label of the genuine syrup reads
"DR. WM. EVANS'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
An infallible remedy for the pain and sickness to which
children are subject when cutting their teeth, and proved
by thousands of mothers and nurses, who have by
its early application, not only prevented their children
from suffering excruciating pain, but in many instances
rescued them from death.
It is particularly in examining the labels, and also in
knowing that Dr. Evans never sends any of his medicine
save through the medium of his resident agents, as adver-
tised throughout the Union, or his Western agents, Aus-
perville, Ky., and his principal office, 100 Chatham street,
New York, where wholesale orders will be promptly ex-
ecuted on the most liberal terms.
If the public may rest assured that in every instance
that comes within the knowledge of Dr. Evans, or any of
his agents, where the Counterfeit Medicines are pur-
chased or vend, he will give them the earliest public no-
tice of the impostor. Already the sanction of a civil
and criminal being instituted against several Druggists
who have been detected, and their names will be
published for the public at an early date. The best pro-
tection he can offer to the public is to caution purchasers
to obtain his Medicines from the Agents only.
LEWIS JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
DR. GOODE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice
of the Ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing
those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of exer-
cise, or general debility of the system, obstructions, sup-
pressions, and irregularity of the menses; at the same
time, strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the
stomach and bowels, and producing a new and healthy ac-
tion throughout the system, and in all cases of female
weakness, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and those com-
plaints which distress females so much at the "turn of
life." They obviate coarseness, and counteract all hy-
sterical and nervous affections, likewise afford a safe
and permanent relief in fluor albus, and in the most ob-
stinate cases of chlorosis or green sickness, they invariably
restore the pallid and debilitated female to health and vigor.
These Pills have the sanction and approbation
of the most eminent physicians in the United States, and
many others can likewise testify to their extraordinary
efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of a
progeny are frustrated, or who are afflicted with chronic
plethoras of coarseness, these Pills have been de-
finitely shown to be truly esteemed a blessed boon.
They soon renovate all functional debility, and if taken
according to directions, obviate all morbid action.
Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills—are for all
the following diseases: Suppression of the Menstrual
or retention of the menses, fluor albus, chlorosis or green
sickness, costiveness, gravel, incontinence of urine, re-
gular affections, hysterics, prolapsus uteri, or falling of
the womb, and piles, pain in the side, chest, lungs, head,
stomach or back; dizziness, or confusion of sight, al-
ternate flushes of heat and chilliness; tremors; watch-
ings; agitation; anxiety; bad dreams and spasms. This
medicine is acknowledged to be a most valuable remedy,
and has been discovered as a purifier of the blood and fluids; it
is superior to sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or altera-
tive.
* * * * *
Interesting and applicable to the afflicted, with dis-
ease of the stomach or nerves, such as Dyspepsia, either
chronic or casual, under the worst symptoms of restle-
ssness; Lowness of Spirits and general emaciation; Con-
sumption, whether of the lungs or of the Liver; Asthma;
Jaundice, both bilious and spasmodic; Costiveness;
Worms of every variety; Rheumatism, whether acute or
chronic, together with Gout; Scrofula; pains in the head,
back, limbs and side; Typhus fever; or the Liver Affec-
tions; Scurvy, Fever and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of
the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous
Weakness, Hysteria, The Dolorous Cramps, Female
Obstructions, Headache, Suppression of the Menstrual
or of the Urine, or the Dropsy; Asthma, Gravel,
and Dropsy.
The blood has hitherto been considered by empirics
and others, as the great regulator of the human system,
and such is the doctrine of the adherents to that erro-
neous doctrine, that they content themselves with a
simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without in-
quiring into the primary sources from whence life, health
and vigor emanate, and the cause of disease and debility
arise. Not so with Dr. Hunt, whose extensive re-
search and practical experience so eminently qualify him
for the profession of which he has been one of the most
successful members. His long and successful experience
will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness
of his views—that the stomach, liver, and the associated
organs are the primary and great regulators of health, and
that the blood in many instances is dependent on
these organs, and that unless medicine reaches the root
of the disease, the superficial remedies usually prescrib-
ed, serve but to cover the ravages of deep-seated maladies.
Under these convictions, and the experience of years of close
application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose
searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing it, it
is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various
diseases already enumerated. Then I have said, "I have
discovered a medicine, but do not pretend to ascribe to Hunt's
Botanic Pills, a supernatural agency, although from posi-
tive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is pre-
pared to show, that an every day remedy has been
given up. Hunt's Botanic Pills have never been
known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results,
that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who
have tended their infirmity, and to enable the suffering Dr.
Hunt for his long and arduous study to attain this position
in the healing art.
Agent, LEWIS JOHNSON, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Evans's Camomile and Aperient Pills,
"Evans's Fever and Ague Pills,"
"Evans's Soothing Syrup,"
Goode's Female Pills,
Hunt's Botanic Pills,
are entered according to act of Congress, and are
vended only at 100 Chatham street, New York, or at the
regular agents.
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BARRETT & MCINTIRE, Charlottesville, Va.
—LYMAN, Lynchburg, Va.
C. CRUKSHANK, Georgetown, D. C.
BELL & ELSWORTH, Alexandria, D. C. june 20

POETRY.
AUGUST.
BY W. G. BRINTON.
The quiet August noon is come;
A slumberous silence fills the sky,
The fields are still, the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.
And mark you soft white clouds, that rest
Above your vale, a motionless throng;
The cattle on the mountain's breast,
Enjoy the grateful shadow long.
Oh, how unlike those merry hours,
When the fresh winds make love to flowers,
And woodlands sing and waters shout!
When in the grass sweet waters talk,
And strains of thy soft music swell,
From every mossy cup of the rock,
From every nameless blossom's bell!
But now, a joy too deep for sound,
A peace too other than deep sleep,
Hushes the heavens, and wraps the ground,
The blessings of supreme repose.
Away! I will not be to-day.
The only slave of toil and care;
Away from desk and dusk, away!
I'll be as idle as the air.
Beneath the open sky abroad,
Among the plants and breathing things,
The simplest, peaceful works of God,
I'll share the calm the season brings.
Come thou, when soft eyes I see,
The gentle meaning of the heart,
O'er joy amid the woods with thee,
From men and all their cares apart.
And where upon the meadow's breast
The shadow of the thicket lies,
The blue wild flowers thou gatherest,
Shall glow yet deeper near thine eyes.
Come—and when 'mid the calm profound,
I turn, those gentle eyes to seek,
They, like the lovely landscape round,
Of innocence and peace shall speak.
Rest here, beneath the unmoving shade,
And on the silent valleys gaze,
Winding and widening till they fade
In yon soft ring of summer haze.
The village trees their summits rear
Still as its spire; and yonder farm,
At rest in those calm fields, appear
As chiselled from the lifeless rock.
One tranquil moment the scene o'erlooks,
Where the hushed winds their sabbath keep,
While a new hush, from bees and brooks,
Comes faintly like the breath of sleep.
Like the deep quiet that a while
Lingers the lovely landscape o'er,
Shall be the peace whose holy smile,
Welcomes them to a happier shore.
MISCELLANEOUS.
AN UNCOMMON ESCAPE.
In Heath's book of beauty, for 1835, is a
very clever tale by George Irvine, Esq., en-
titled "The Lady of the Lattice." The hero
of this tale is the Chevalier de Vevancourt,
who finds himself a political prisoner in the
chateau of an old jealous governor, who has
a wife. His escape is singular enough.
In this present abode, Vevancourt under-
went the proper formula of fetters, black
bread, dirty water, &c., according to the most
approved receipts used in such cases. His
cell, which was situated under the platform of
the keep, was vaulted with solid masonry,
the walls were of most despairing thickness,
and the tower itself hung apparently over a
precipice. Escape seemed totally out of the
question.
One morning the turnkey whose office it
was to bring the prisoner his daily miserable
pittance, instead of leaving, after having de-
posited it on his wooden table, remained
standing before him with his arms folded,
and regarding him with a singular expression.
Their conversation was in general confined
to a very few words, and was never com-
menced by his keeper. Vevancourt was,
therefore, not a little surprised, when the man
said to him,
"Sir, you no doubt have your reasons for
calling yourself Mons. Lateret. I have no
thing to do with that; it is not my business
to verify your title. You may call yourself
Peter or Paul, for all I care, but I know
he gave me no knowing wink with his left
eye," that you are M. Theodore Amande
Francois, Chevalier de Vevancourt, and coun-
sin of Madame la Duchesse de Maille. Well!"
added he, with an air of triumph, after a mo-
ment of silence, and looking furtively at his
prisoner.
"And," said Vevancourt, who thought that
his position could not be made much worse
than it was already, by the avowal of his
proper name, "suppose I am the Chevalier de
Vevancourt; what good would that do you?"
"All the good in the world," answered the
turnkey, in a low voice. "Hark ye! I have
been handsomely tipped to assist your escape.
Stop a minute! as I shall be shot if I am
suspected of the least thing, I have declared
that I would not meddle with the business
one jot further than sufficient to gain my
money. Look you, sir, here is the key.—
At these words, he produced a small file.
"With this," continued he, "you can cut thro'
one of these bars; the door will not be over
wide to be sure." He pointed as he spoke
to one of the narrow apertures by which the
light was admitted to the dungeon. "Now,
you see, you must saw off one of those bars
near enough to the bottom to allow you to
pass."
"Oh, never mind," said Vevancourt, "I'll
manage to get through."
"But you must leave enough of the iron to
tie the rope to."
"Where is it?"
"Here," answered the turnkey, producing a
rope knotted at intervals. "It is composed
of linen, as you see, that it may be thought
you made it yourself out of your sheets; it
is of the proper length. When you get to
the last knot, let yourself fall gently down;
the rest is your own look out. I have some
reason to believe you will find near the spot a
carriage with horses to put to, and friends
who expect you. That I know nothing about
of course. By-the-by, I forgot to mention
that there is a sentinel just on the right of
the tower, who will send a musket-ball thro'
your head to a dead certainty, if he sees you.
However, you will choose a good dark night,
and watch the moment when the soldier is a
knapping. You run some risk, but—"
"Good, good," cried the Chevalier, "at all
events, I shall not die here like a dog."
"Why, I don't know," drawled the jailor,

with a stupid look, "that may happen never-
theless." Vevancourt, in his joy at the pros-
pect of escape, had no time to pay attention
to this silly sounding observation of one who
appeared to be a mere rustic boor; he instan-
tly set to work and spent the whole night in
filing through the bar.
Thinking, however, that the commander
might pay a visit in person, he took care to
conceal the effects of his labor by filling the
incision with the crumbs of bread rolled in the
rust, so as to give it the color of iron, and then
waited for a night that should suit his
purpose, with concentrated impatience of
mind.
At length, during a dark and lurid autumnal
night, he completed his operations. The bar
was sawn through, the cord firmly attached to
it, and Vevancourt, having with some difficulty
squeezed himself through the opening, waited,
with his feet on the masonry which projected
beneath the window, and his hands tightly
grasping the end of the bar which remained,
for the most obscure part of the night, and that
hour which your watchful sentinel is generally
fast asleep, that is to say, two hours before
daybreak. Being well acquainted with the
duration of the different watches, and the
times at which the guard went his rounds, cir-
cumstances which prisoners even involuntarily
chiefly occupy themselves in ascertaining, he
watched the moment, when three-quarters of
the duty of the sentinel was expired, and the
man himself snug in his box to avoid the fog,
feeling certain that he had united all the
chances most favorable for his invasion, he be-
gan to descend knot by knot, suspended be-
tween heaven and earth, but clutching his cord
with the strength of a giant.
All appeared to be going on prosperously;
he had already arrived in safety at the last
knot but one; when, just as he was about to
let himself slide off to the earth, he thought
it would be more prudent to feel for the
ground with his feet, but no ground was to be
felt.
This was not altogether encouraging; he
was bathed in sweat, fatigued and perplexed,
and in a situation where his life depended on a
mere toss up; he was on the point of taking
all chances and leaping down, when a gust of
wind blew off his hat; luckily he listened for
the noise he expected it to make in falling,
and hearing nothing, a vague suspicion of his
situation struck him, and he began to think it
possible that some snare had been laid for him,
though why, or wherefore, he was unable to
conjecture.
In this uncertainty he almost determined to
defer the attempt to some other night, and in
the meantime resolved at least to wait for the
first uncertain glimpse of light, which moment
might be almost as favorable for his flight as
the present. His uncommon strength en-
abled him to climb back to his dungeon, but
he was almost exhausted as he arrived at the
projecting stone under the window, where he
remained watching like a cat at the end of a
gutter. In a short time the first dim beams of
the morning broke, and he then perceived, as
he moved the floating cord backwards and
forwards, and fifty feet between the last knot of it and
the pointed rocks of the precipice.
"Oh, ho! M. le Commandant," said the
chevalier, with the coolness that characterized
him, "I have the honor to be your most obe-
dient, very humble servant." Having reflect-
ed some minutes on this adroitly intended
plan of revenge, he thought it best to re-enter
his cell. He placed all his clothes on his
bed, left the cords outside attached to the bar,
to encourage the idea of his fall, and quietly
ensconced himself behind the door, he waited
for the arrival of the treacherous jailor, with
one of the iron bars he had sawn off in his
hand.
The turnkey appeared in due season, rat-
ther sooner than was his usual custom, im-
patient to enter into possession of the property
of the defunct, he opened the door with a care-
less whistle; but no sooner had he arrived at
a proper distance than Vevancourt applied a
tap of the iron bar with such anatomical pre-
cision and poetical justice to his organ of ac-
quisitiveness, that the traitor fell as if shot
dead without uttering a word.
The chevalier stripped his body with the
skill of a lamp suttler, dressed himself in the
clothes of his victim, imitated his walk, and
thanked to the earliness of the hour, and the
drowsy inattention of the unsuspecting senti-
nels, effected his escape.
From the New York Evening Star.
ECCENTRICITIES OF FASHION.
From the Anglo-Saxons descended that
peculiarly English custom—more honored in
the breach than the observance—which al-
lows "lordly man" to administer personal
chastisement to his wife. If she called him
obnoxious names, pulled him by the beard,
squandered his goods, or perilled his honor
by infidelity or flirting, he might give her
three blows with a stick, on any part except
her head. But if he beat her more severely,
or for a less cause, he was liable to pay a
large fine. For the information of the curious
in such matters, I may state that within the
last forty years one of the English judges,
Mr. Justice Buller, declared from the bench
that English husbands retained this right;
but that the stick with which he beat his
dearly beloved, must be no thicker than his
thumb. The ladies of Stafford, where this
most ungallant judgment was publicly given,
had the spirit to address a round-rob to the
judge, requesting his Lordship to favor them
with a note of the exact dimensions of his
thumb.
The burial ceremony was a joyful festival
in early Britain. Feasting, dancing, singing,
love-making, and all sorts of what is com-
monly called "Fun" were freely indulged in,
at the house where the unburied corpse lay,
and the rites of sepulture were often de-
layed, that the festivities should be prolonged.
The common coffins were made of wood, the
superior ones of stone, and many of these
have been discovered in various parts of En-
gland in later days.
The Anglo-Norman dress, in the 11th cen-
tury, was simple, if not elegant. The nobles
and gentry wore a long and close gown
reaching to the feet, the lower edge being
usually embroidered with gold. Over this
hung an equally long cloak, generally clasped
over the breast. In walking or riding, a
hood hung behind it. The close gown was
pur on, over the head like a shirt, and fas-
tened round the waist by a girdle, often stud-

ded with gems. Their "nether man" was
stirred in fine cloth, sometimes very costly.
Long toes shoes, which came in with Wil-
liam Rufus, were denounced from the pulpit
as unnatural.
The Queen and other fashionables of the
Anglo-Normans, wore loose gowns, trailing
on the ground, and tightened round the waist
by a girdle, from which was suspended a
large purse or pouch—the ancestor, I pre-
sume of the modern reticule. Married wo-
men had an additional robe over the gown,
hanging down before like a priest's dress.
It has been ascertained that the umbrella was
in use as early as the reign of King Ste-
phen.
Compared with the Saxons and Danes, the
Normans possessed temperance itself. The
Anglo-Saxons had four meals a day, the Nor-
mans only two. A sort of chivalric hospitali-
ty distinguished the Normans. They loved
the fair sex to adoration—almost. The de-
sire to look well in the eyes of fair dames
made their dress and manners become rather
effeminate, but they preserved their daring
strength. The Crusaders contributed to in-
troduce articles of Asiatic luxury among them,
and the desire for splendor and dress greatly
increased.
Putting on a wedding ring appears to have
been a Norman addition to the bridal cere-
mony. Henry Beaulieu restrained matrimony
to the seventh degree of consanguinity, and
deprived the widow who should die within
twelve months after her husband's death, of
all advantage from any possessions or wealth
he might inherit from him—this law however
was set aside by Magna Charta.
The funerals of the Anglo-Normans were
magnificent. Matthew Paris says that the
body of Henry II. was dressed in the royal
robes, a golden crown on the head, and shoes
wrought with gems on the feet. In this man-
ner it was exhibited to the people. It was
Archbishop Langfranc who, in 1073, rebuild-
ing the Cathedral of Canterbury, introduced
the practice of burying the dead near the high
altar.
During the 13th and two following centu-
ries, manners improved. There was an at-
tempt at the drama, and minstrelsy was com-
mon. Every noble family had a glee-man,
who,
—Court and caressed,
High placed in state a welcome guest,
Poured out to lord and lady gay,
His unrepentant lay.
The Athletic sports grew in vogue. In the
15th century cards were introduced, for in
1453, a statute was passed on behalf of the
London cardmakers, prohibiting the import-
ation of playing cards from France.
Feasting grew so lavish that Edward III.
found it necessary to restrain the cost by
sumptuary laws. Yet when his own son,
Lionel of Clarence, married Violentia of Mil-
lan, there were 30